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(54) Composite clay material and method for producing the same, blend material and composite clay rubber using the same and production method thereof

Verbundtonmaterial und Verfahren zu seiner Herstellung, Mischungsmaterial und Verbundtonkautschuk, die es anwenden, und Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to a composite clay material and, more particularly, to the one in which a clay mineral is dispersed in substantially a low polar polymer on the molecular level and a method for producing the composite clay material, as well as a blend material and a composite clay rubber material using the same and production methods thereof.

[0002] It has been conventionally studied on adding and kneading a clay mineral to an organic polymer material in order to improve mechanical properties thereof. For example, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 74957/1987 or No. 198645/1989 discloses a method for dispersing the clay mineral into thermosetting high polymer such as nylon, vinyl high polymer and epoxy or rubber material. According to the related arts, the following methods are used to disperse the clay mineral: rendering the clay mineral compatible with an organic material by using an organic onium ion to start monomer polymerization between layers of the clay mineral; combining the clay mineral with a growth seed; and inserting a polymerized material between interlayer sections of a clay mineral by kneading them together.

[0003] When producing the conventional composite clay material, the clay mineral incompatible with a non-polar polymer hardly accommodates such a non-polar polymer in its interlayer section nor allows its layers expand to accept such a polymer. Therefore it has been difficult to uniformly disperse the clay mineral in the non-polar polymer.

[0004] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 198645/1989 provides the solution to the aforementioned difficulty. Referring to Fig. 5, an onium ion 960 is incorporated into an end of a chain or a side chain of the polyolefine, the non-polar polymer. The olefin polymer is modified to polymer 96 to render a clay mineral 97 compatible with an organic material.

[0005] However incorporation of the onium group into the polyolefine end is chemically difficult in the related art. Additionally since the polyolefine has been inserted into the interlayer section of the clay mineral only at a single stage, the expansion of interlayer distance has not been sufficient in the related art.

[0006] In another related art introduced in "Chem. Mater. 5, 1694-1696/1993" written by E.P.Giannelis, et.al., when using polystyrene having no polar group at the main chain or the side chain, only a single layer of polystyrene molecules is allowed to enter between layers, thus the expansion of the interlayer section being limited.

[0007] Document DE-A 36 32 865 discloses a composite material having high mechanical strength and excellent high temperature properties which material contains a polymer matrix containing a polyamide and a layered silicate being dispersed, on a molecular level, in said polymer matrix. The silicate layers have a thickness of from 0.7 to 1.2 nm, and the distance between two silicate layers is at least 2 nm.

[0008] Document DE-A 38 06 548 discloses a composite material containing a resin (with the exception of a polyamide resin) and a layered silicate uniformly dispersed in said resin, said silicate layers having a thickness of from 0.7 to 1.2 nm, and the distance between two silicate layers is at least 3.0 nm.

[0009] The document DE-A 38 10 006 discloses a process for manufacturing a composite material, said process comprising a contacting step wherein a layered clay mineral having a cation exchange capacity of from 50 to 200 meq per 100 g is contacted with a swelling agent in the presence of a dispersion medium whereby a complex is formed which may be swollen by a molten monomer of a polymer or by a blend of said monomer with said dispersion medium; a subsequent mixing step wherein the complex containing said dispersion medium is mixed with said monomer of said polymer; and a polymerisation step wherein said monomer in the mixture is polymerized.

[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a composite clay material containing a clay mineral sufficiently expanded with a large distance between layers thereof by uniformly dispersing the clay mineral into a low polar polymer on the molecular level, and a method for producing such material, as well as a blend material and a composite clay rubber material using the same and the method for producing those materials.

[0011] A first aspect of the present invention provides a composite clay material comprising

- a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule; and
- an amount of a main guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said main guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said main guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

[0012] The main guest molecule remains in the interlayer section of the clay mineral without being eliminated due to the polarity, thereby allowing the interlayer distance to expand sufficiently.

[0013] A second aspect of the present invention provides a composite clay material comprising

- a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule;
- 5 - an amount of a first guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said first guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said first guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of said organic onium ion; and
- 10 - a second guest molecule without a polar group, said second guest molecule being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and having a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

[0014] The composite clay material of the first aspect incorporates the main guest molecule having the polar group into the interlayer section of the clay mineral. The composite clay material of the second aspect is different from the first aspect in that the first guest molecule having the polar group that can be hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral and the second guest molecule having no polar group are incorporated into the interlayer section. The clay mineral surface is caused to be hydrophobic through hydrogen bonding to the first guest molecule. The interlayer section of the hydrophobic clay mineral accommodates the second guest molecule, thus sufficiently expanding the interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

[0015] A third aspect of the present invention provides a composite clay rubber material which is formed of a rubber material and at least one material selected from the group consisting of a first composite clay material and a second composite clay material. The first composite clay material is formed of a composite clay material comprising

- 25 - a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule;
- an amount of a first guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said first guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said first guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of said organic onium ion; and
- 30 - a second guest molecule without a polar group, said second guest molecule being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and having a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

[0016] The second composite clay material is formed of a composite clay material comprising

- 40 - a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule; and
- an amount of a main guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said main guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said main guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

50 [0017] In said composite clay rubber material, at least one of the second guest molecule and the main guest molecule is crosslinked with a molecule of the rubber material.

[0018] The rubber material is kneaded with the composite clay material of the first aspect or the second aspect. Since the clay mineral contained in the above-prepared composite clay material is expandable sufficiently, it can be dispersed uniformly within the rubber material on a molecular level without causing coagulation.

55 [0019] This and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon a reading of the following detailed description and drawings, in which:

Fig. 1A is a schematic view showing a function of a conventional composite clay material;

Fig. 1B is a schematic view showing a function of composite clay material of the first aspect of the present invention;
 Fig. 2 is a pictorial view showing a structure of the composite clay material of the second aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing a structure of the first composite clay material of the third aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing a structure of the second composite clay material of the third aspect of the present invention; and

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing a structure of a conventional composite clay material.

[0020] The most important feature of the first aspect of the present invention is to incorporate a main guest molecule having a polar group that can be hydrogen bonded into a section between layers of the clay mineral ionic bonded to the organic onium ions.

[0021] Referring to Fig. 1B, in the composite clay material of the first aspect, a main guest molecule 3 having a polar group 30 is incorporated between layers of clay mineral 7. The incorporated main guest molecule 3 is hydrogen bonded to a silicate group of the clay mineral 7. As a result, the main guest molecule 3 is not eliminated due to polarity of the clay mineral 7 but remains in the interlayer section thereof. The guest molecule 3 having a molecular length equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion expands the interlayer distance of the clay mineral 7.

[0022] In a conventional composite clay material using no main guest molecule, as Fig. 1A shows, the clay mineral 7 is only ionic bonded with the organic onium ion 6. The organic onium ion 6 is arranged to have a predetermined space for accommodating the main guest molecule in the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7. The layer of the clay mineral 7 has a hydrophilic silicate framework, which is incompatible with the main guest molecule. As a result, the incorporated guest molecule is eliminated. Additionally the interlayer section accommodates only one layer of the organic onium ion, thus limiting the expansion of the clay mineral.

[0023] The interlayer section expands with increase in amount of the incorporated main guest molecule. (See Table 2). Since the presence of the main guest molecule expands the interlayer section of the clay mineral limitlessly, each clay mineral can be uniformly dispersed on a molecular level even in the matrix of the main guest molecule without causing aggregation.

[0024] As the clay mineral has expanded limitlessly, its surface area is substantially increased compared with the case where the expansion is limited. The clay mineral thus expanded improves imperviousness of the element to gas or liquid (water, oil or the like).

[0025] The presence of the clay mineral restricts the main guest molecule's motion. Then entanglement of the main guest molecule chain (matrix molecular chain) becomes too tight to be loosened, thus improving the tensile strength of the element, mechanical strength such as elasticity modulus and creep resistance.

[0026] The aforementioned composite clay material is described in detail.

[0027] The composite clay mineral is organized through ionic bonding to organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number.

[0028] In case the organic onium ion has less than 6 carbon number, its hydrophilic property is improved but its compatibility with the main guest molecule is deteriorated. As the organic onium ion, the following ions may be used: ammonium ion: hexylammonium ion, octylammonium ion, 2-ethylhexylammonium ion, dodecylammonium ion, octadecylammonium ion, oleylammonium ion, dioctyldimethylammonium ion, trioctylammonium ion, distearyldimethylammonium ion, lauric acid ammonium ion or the like; organic sulfonium ion; and organic phosphonium ion. As the organic onium ion, the one with the carbon chain having the molecular length equivalent to the carbon number 30, or the one with the branch carbon chain having the molecular length equivalent to the carbon number 60 may be used.

[0029] It is preferable to use the clay mineral having a large surface area to which the main guest molecule contacts, with which the interlayer distance of the clay mineral is sufficiently expanded. More specifically, cation exchange capacity of the clay mineral is preferably set to about 50 to 200 milli equivalent weight/100g. If the exchange capacity is less than 50 milli equivalent weight/100g, the onium ion is not sufficiently exchanged, thus failing to expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral. If the exchange capacity exceeds 200 milli equivalent weight/100g, the bonding strength between the clay mineral layers becomes too high to expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

[0030] As the above-described clay mineral, the following mineral may be used: smectite clay mineral such as montmorillonite, saponite, hectorite, beidellite, stevensonite, nontronite; vermiculite, halloysite or mica. Either natural or synthesized clay mineral can be used as far as the exchange capacity is kept in the aforementioned range.

[0031] The main guest molecule has at least one polar group at its main chain and/or side chain. The polar group is bonded to an end of the main guest molecule, mid part of the molecular chain, or the side chain. Preferably the polar group is bonded to the end of the main guest molecule so as to further expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

[0032] The polar group herein generally used has polarization in electric charge where electrons are localized within the molecule and contains no ion which has been completely polarized. The onium ion is thus not contained in the

aforementioned polar group.

[0033] The following groups can be used as the polar group as shown in Table 1: hydroxyl group (OH), halogen group (F, Cl, Br, I), carboxyl group (COOH), anhydrous-carboxylic acid group, thiol group (SH), epoxy radical, or amino group as the primary, secondary or tertiary amine (NH₂, NH, N).

5 [0034] The polar group of the first aspect of the present invention, of course contains no onium ion.

[0035] In the first aspect, it is not preferable to use the group such as imino group, phosphoryl group, sulfonyl group or the like, which conforms to the above-described polar group but is polarized to a relatively higher extent. This is because the main guest molecule containing such group has low insolubility to the solvent or insufficient stability at a high temperature when being dissolved, which cannot be easily used in the process for producing the composite clay material.

Table 1: POLAR GROUP

Description	Chemical formula
Hydroxyl group	- OH
Halogen group	- F - Cl - Br - I
Carboxyl group	- COOH
Anhydrous carboxylic acid group	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---C---C---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{O=C} \quad \text{O=C} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{O} \end{array}$
Thiol group	- SH
Epoxy group	$\begin{array}{c} \quad \\ \text{---C---C---} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{O} \end{array}$
Ether group	- O -
Amino group	- NH ₂ - NH - - N -

50 [0036] The molecular length of the main guest molecule is equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion. If it is smaller than the molecular length of the organic onium ion, the main guest molecule is prevented from extruding out of the area where the organic onium ion exists on the clay surface. As a result, the clay mineral cannot be dispersed within a matrix.

[0037] The main guest molecule is formed as an olefin or paraffin having straight or branch chain construction or an olefin or paraffin having straight or branch chain construction as well as an aromatic ring in the main chain and/or side chain.

[0038] The main guest molecule has at least one polar group and saturated or unsaturated straight chain or branch construction. The main guest molecule may further have an aromatic ring in its main chain and/or side chain.

[0039] Preferably the above main guest molecule is formed as lauryl alcohol (carbon number:12), stearyl alcohol (carbon number:18), oleyl alcohol (carbon number:18), stearic acid (carbon number:18), linolic acid (carbon number 18), linolenic acid (carbon number 18), stearyl chloride (carbon number 18) or the like. The main guest molecule may be also formed as polyethylene, polypropylene or polyisoprene, polybutadiene, having a polar group such as OH, COOH, Cl, epoxy or the like, or the one obtained by adding water thereto or copolymerizing them.

[0040] Increase in the mixture ratio of the main guest molecule tends to expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral. It is preferable that the mixture ratio of the main guest molecule is 0.5wt.% or more to 1 wt.% of the organized clay mineral. If the mixture ratio is less than 0.5 wt.%, the resultant expansion of the interlayer distance of the clay mineral becomes insufficient.

[0041] It is preferable that molecular weight of the main guest molecule ranges from about 100 to about 100000. If the molecular weight is smaller than 100, the interlayer expansion of the clay mineral becomes insufficient. While if it exceeds 100000, the main guest molecule becomes insoluble to the solvent or its softening point or a melting point may exceed a decomposition point of the clay mineral.

[0042] It is preferable that the molecular weight of the main guest molecule ranges from about 500 to about 100000. If it is smaller than 500, the interlayer expansion of the clay mineral becomes insufficient. While if it exceeds 100000, the main guest molecule becomes insoluble to the solvent or its softening point or a melting point may exceed a decomposition point of the clay mineral. The main guest molecule preferably has a molecular length 3 or 4 times that of the organic onium ion or more.

[0043] The polar group of the main guest molecule is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral. At least a part of the main guest molecule is incorporated into a section between layers of the clay mineral. A whole part of the main guest molecule does not have to be incorporated into the interlayer section. Supposing that a polymer having molecular weight of 1000 to 10000 is used as the main guest molecule, incorporating 10 wt.% of the main guest molecule expands the interlayer distance of the clay mineral sufficiently. In case where less than 10 wt.% of the main guest molecule is incorporated, the interlayer expansion of the clay mineral becomes insufficient.

[0044] A method for producing the composite clay material of the first aspect includes the steps of

- incorporating an organic onium ion into an interlayer section of a clay mineral by contacting said onium ion with said clay mineral and forming an ionic bond therebetween for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule, said organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms;
- contacting said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered compatible with an organic molecule with a main guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said main guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof, thereby forming a hydrogen bonding therebetween so that said main guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral, wherein said main guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

[0045] The most important feature of the above-described process is that the clay mineral is organized in contact with the organic onium ion and then the organized clay mineral is further contacted with the main guest molecule having a polar group.

[0046] The most important feature of this method is that the clay mineral is organized in contact with the organic onium ion. This method forms some space between layers of the clay mineral. The clay mineral is then further contacted with the main guest molecule having the polar group. The interlayer section of the clay mineral is so formed to sufficiently accommodate incorporation of the main guest molecule having a long molecular length. As a result, the interlayer section of the clay mineral will be further expanded by incorporation of the main guest molecule.

[0047] The interlayer section of the clay mineral is sufficiently expanded through two stages as described above. As a result, the clay mineral can be uniformly dispersed within a matrix of the main guest molecule.

[0048] The polar group which can be hydrogen bonded can be easily incorporated into the main guest molecule. Therefore the composite clay material in which the interlayer space of the clay mineral sufficiently expands can be obtained at a low cost.

[0049] In order to contact the clay mineral with the organic onium ion, the clay mineral is dispersed in a water solution containing the organic onium ion and then the clay mineral is washed with water to remove the excessive organic onium ion.

[0050] The thus organized clay mineral may be brought into contact with the main guest molecule through two types of methods. One method is executed by putting the clay mineral into a solvent containing the main guest molecule dissolved therein. The other method is executed by putting the clay mineral into softened or melted main guest molecule.

[0051] The above-described former method allows the main guest molecule to enter into the interlayer section of the clay mineral at a room temperature. The solvent used in this method may be a non-polar one, such as toluene, benzene, xylene, hexane and octane. It is preferable that 10 to 90 wt.% of the organized clay mineral and the main guest molecule are added to 100% of the solvent. If the total amount of the mixture exceeds 90 wt.%, the clay mineral and the main

guest molecule are not sufficiently mixed. If the mixture amount is smaller than 10wt.%, the solvent volatilization will take a long time.

[0052] According to the latter method, the main guest molecule is heated at a temperature equal to or higher than the softening point or melting point for softening or melting the main guest molecule. However the heating temperature is kept at a predetermined level, for example at 250° C or less for keeping the main guest molecule and the clay mineral stabilized without causing decomposition. In case the heating temperature exceeds 250° C, the organized clay mineral may be decomposed.

[0053] It is preferable to set a time for contacting the organized clay mineral with the main guest molecule to 0.1 to 1 hour. If the time is less than 0.1 hour, the interlayer distance of the clay material cannot be expanded. While if the time exceeds one hour, the interlayer distance cannot be expanded more than expected.

[0054] The composite clay material of the first aspect can be used for molding material, reinforcement material, filling material or the like as the composite material. This composite clay material may be blended with the synthetic resin other than the organic onium ion or the main guest molecule for providing the blend material of the clay mineral.

[0055] The blend material is prepared by using the composite clay material formed of the clay mineral organized through ionic bonding to the organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number and the main guest molecule having a polar group in the main chain and/or side chain and its molecular length equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion in which the main guest molecule is at least partially inserted into the interlayer section of the clay mineral so that the clay mineral is bonded via a hydrogen bonding to the polar group of the main guest molecule and synthetic resin material other than the organic onium ion or the main guest molecule used for producing the aforementioned composite clay material. The composite clay material and the synthetic resin were mixed for providing the blend material of the clay mineral.

[0056] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral of the blend material is expandable limitlessly. The clay mineral can be uniformly dispersed in the matrix formed of the low- or non-polar resin material. A mechanical characteristic of the resin material is also improved by adding the composite clay material. Various kinds of molding members formed of the blend material have excellent tensile strength, mechanical strength such as elastic modulus and creep resistance. The blend material of the clay mineral can be used as, for example, molding material for injection molding, extrusion molding, press molding or the resin material for paints.

[0057] The blend material preferably has an interlayer distance of the clay mineral further expanded in order to disperse the clay mineral within the synthetic resin uniformly.

[0058] The synthetic resin may be the same as or different from the organic onium ion or the main guest molecule. The following synthetic resins different from the organic onium ion or the main guest molecule are useable but not limited thereto: polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyisobutene, acrylic resin, polyurethane, styrene-butadiene block copolymer.

[0059] The composite clay material of the second aspect is formed of a clay mineral organized with the organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number, a first guest molecule having the molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion and the polar group therein hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral, and a second guest molecule having the molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and no polar group contained therein.

[0060] The first guest molecule and the second guest molecule are contained in the composite clay material at least a part of which is incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral.

[0061] The composite clay material of the second aspect incorporating 2 types of the guest molecule into the interlayer section of the clay mineral is different from that of the first aspect incorporating a single type of guest molecule into the interlayer section.

[0062] The most important feature of the composite clay material of the second aspect is that the clay mineral organized with the organic onium ion is hydrogen bonded to the first guest molecule having the polar group; at least part of the above-described first guest molecule and the second guest molecule having no polar group is incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral, respectively; and the molecular length of the first guest molecule is equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion and the molecular length of the second guest molecule exceeds that of the organic onium ion.

[0063] A function of the composite clay material of the second aspect is described.

[0064] As Fig. 2 shows, the clay mineral 7 is organized through bonding to the organic onium ion 6. As a result, a certain space is formed between the layers of the clay mineral 7.

[0065] The first and the second guest molecules 1 and 2 are incorporated into the interlayer space of the clay mineral 7. The first guest molecule 1 having a polar group 10 is hydrogen bonded to a silicate group of the clay mineral 7 and remains in the interlayer section. The first guest molecule 1 has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion, it is easier for the first guest molecule to enter into the interlayer section compared with the main guest molecule incorporated into the interlayer section in the first aspect. So the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 becomes hydrophobic, exhibiting compatibility to the second guest molecule 2 having non polar group, which allows the second guest molecule 2 to be kept therein in a stable manner. The second guest molecule 2 having the molecular

length larger than that of the organic onium ion expands the interlayer section.

[0066] The thus expanded interlayer section of the clay mineral is further expanded limitlessly. In the above-described composite clay material, the clay mineral as a polar substance can be uniformly dispersed in a matrix formed of low polar polymers on a molecular level. It can be sufficiently and uniformly dispersed even in the non polar polymers.

5 [0067] Since the clay mineral is expandable limitlessly, its surface area is far greater than that of the clay mineral expanded to a limited degree. The above-formed clay mineral, thus, has a high imperviousness to gas or liquid (water, oil or the like).

[0068] Since each motion of the first and the second guest molecules 1 and 2 is restricted in the presence of the clay mineral, they firmly entangle with each other which hardly becomes unloosened. The resultant article formed of 10 the composite clay mineral has excellent mechanical strength such as tensile strength, elastic modulus and improved creep resistance.

[0069] Most of the first guest molecule having small molecular length is inherently provided with the polar group. In case where the first guest molecule has no polar group, the polar group can be easily incorporated because of a small molecular length of the first guest molecule. On the contrary, the second guest molecule having a large molecular 15 length has no polar group, thus requiring no incorporation of the polar group. As a result, the difficult process for incorporating the polar group to the substance having a large molecular length can be omitted.

[0070] The first and the second guest molecules of the composite clay material of the the second aspect can be easily obtained and handled. Therefore various kinds of polymer or oligomer can be used as the first and the second guest molecules.

20 [0071] The composite clay material of the second aspect is described in detail.

[0072] The molecular length of the first guest molecule is equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion. In case where the first guest molecule has a larger molecular length than that of the organic onium ion, the selection range of the first guest molecule soluble in the low polar polymer is restricted.

[0073] As the mixture ratio of the first guest molecule increases, the interlayer distance of the clay mineral is likely 25 to further expand.

[0074] It is preferable that 0.1 wt.% or more amount of the first guest molecule is mixed with 1 wt.% of the organized clay mineral. In case where less than 0.1 wt.% of the first guest molecule is mixed, the interlayer section cannot be sufficiently expanded.

[0075] The polar group of the first guest molecule is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral. At least a part of the first 30 guest molecule is incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral. The whole part of the first guest molecule does not have to be incorporated into the interlayer section. The interlayer section can be sufficiently expanded if 10 wt.% or more to the whole molecular weight of the first guest molecule is incorporated. While if less than 10 wt.% of the first guest molecule is incorporated, the interlayer expansion may become insufficient.

[0076] The polar group of the first guest molecule, clay mineral and organic onium ion in the second aspect is preferably similar to that of the main guest molecule and those in the first aspect. 35

[0077] The second guest molecule may be an oligomer or a polymer having low polarity and no polar group. The molecular length of the second guest molecule is larger than that of the organic onium ion. In case where the second guest molecule has the molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion, the interlayer expansion may be insufficient.

40 [0078] The second guest molecule is preferably an oligomer or a polymer having low polarity and molecular weight ranging from about 1000 to about 500000. If the molecular weight is less than 1000, the interlayer expansion of the clay mineral is insufficient. If the molecular weight exceeds 500000, the second guest molecule is likely to be insoluble to the solvent or the softening point or a melting point may be higher than the decomposition point of the clay mineral.

[0079] It is preferable that the second guest molecule has its molecular length about 3 or 4 times larger than that of 45 the organic onium ion. As the second guest molecule, for example, liquid polybutadiene, liquid polyisoprene, liquid butyl rubber or the like can be used.

[0080] As the mixture ratio of the second guest molecule increases, the interlayer section of the clay mineral is likely to expand. It is preferable to mix the second guest molecule (0.1 wt.% or more) with the organized clay mineral (1 wt. 50 %). Mixing less than 0.1 wt.% of the second guest molecule may fail to expand the interlayer section of the clay mineral sufficiently.

[0081] The second guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral. A whole part of the second guest molecule does not have to be incorporated.

[0082] The method for producing the composite clay material of the second aspect includes the steps of

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- incorporating an organic onium ion into an interlayer section of a clay mineral by contacting said onium ion with said clay mineral and forming an ionic bond therebetween for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule, said organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms;
 - contacting said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered compatible with an organic molecule with

- a first guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said first guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof, thereby forming a hydrogen bonding there-between so that said first guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral and further rendering said interlayer section of said clay mineral hydrophobic, wherein said first guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of said organic onium ion; and with
- a second guest molecule without a polar group, so that said second guest molecule is at least partially incor-porated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered hydrophobic by incorporation of said first guest molecule, wherein said second guest molecule has a molecular length larger than that of said organic onium ion.

[0083] The most important feature of the above-described method is that the clay mineral organized in contact with the organic onium ion is contacted with the first and the second guest molecules.

[0084] According to the producing method, the clay mineral is organized through bonding to the organic onium ion. As a result, a certain space is formed between layers of the clay mineral.

[0085] The organized clay mineral is then brought into contact with the first and the second guest molecules 1 and 2 which have been incorporated into the above-formed interlayer space. A polar group 10 of the first guest molecule 1 is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral 7 and remains between the layers of the clay mineral 7, causing the interlayer space hydrophobic. The first guest molecule cannot be eliminated due to polarity of the clay mineral.

[0086] So the low polar second guest molecule 2 which has been incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral is not eliminated due to the polar group of the clay mineral but remains stably.

[0087] The second guest molecule 2 has a larger molecular length and higher bulkiness compared with the organic onium ion 6. The second guest molecule 2 remaining in the interlayer section of the clay mineral expands the space between those layers limitlessly.

[0088] As a result, the above-described producing method provides the composite clay material which allows the clay mineral as the polar substance to be uniformly dispersed in the low polar matrix on the molecular level.

[0089] The organized clay mineral is brought into contact with the first and the second guest molecules in any order. The clay mineral can be contacted with both the first and the second guest molecules simultaneously. Alternatively the clay mineral can be contacted with either one of the guest molecule first and then the other guest molecule second.

[0090] In any case, the same function and effect can be obtained.

[0091] The method for contacting the clay mineral with the organic onium ion or the first and the second guest molecule may be the same as that described with respect to the first aspect.

[0092] The second aspect can be used for a molding material, reinforcement material, filling material or the like.

[0093] A blend material of the clay mineral may be formed by blending a resin material which is the same as or different from the second guest molecule type with the composite clay material of the second aspect as the base material.

[0094] The composite clay material is formed of a clay mineral organized with the organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number, a first guest molecule having a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion and a polar group therein hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral and a second guest molecule having a molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and no polar group therein. In this composite clay material, the first and the second guest molecules at least partially enter into the interlayer section of the clay mineral, respectively. The blend material is derived from mixing the composite clay material of the second aspect with the resin material formed of an oligomer or a polymer which is the same as or different from the second guest molecule.

[0095] In this blend material, the clay mineral is uniformly dispersed in the matrix formed of the resin material in the same way as in the blend material using the composite clay material of the first aspect. The blend material is formed into a molding article exhibiting excellent mechanical strength such as tensile strength and elastic modulus and creep resistance.

[0096] It is preferable that the interlayer distance of the clay mineral of the blend material is further expanded so that the clay mineral can be uniformly dispersed in the resin material. The mixture ratio of the resin material and the clay mineral is adjusted for changing the interlayer distance.

[0097] As the resin material, a resin which is the same as or different from the second guest molecule type is used. For example, a low polar or non-polar polymer or oligomer such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutylene, polyisoprene, polystyrene, acrylic resin, polyamide, polyester or the like may be used, but not limited thereto. The blend material of the clay mineral can be used for an injection molding material, extrusion molding material, press molding material, painting resin material or the like.

[0098] A composite clay rubber material of the third aspect is obtained by kneading the following material:

a first composite clay material formed of a clay mineral organized through ionic bonding to the organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number, a first guest molecule having a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of

the organic onium ion and polar group therein hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral and a second guest molecule having a molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and no polar group therein, where the first and the second guest molecules are at least partially incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral, respectively;

5 a second composite clay material formed of a clay mineral organized through ionic bonding to the organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number and a main guest molecule having a molecular length equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion and a polar group therein, where the main guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral and the polar group is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral; and a rubber material. At least one of the second guest molecule and the main guest molecule is crosslinked with

10 the rubber material molecule.

[0099] The composite clay rubber material of the third aspect is prepared by kneading the rubber material with at least one of the first or the second composite clay material.

[0100] The most important feature of the third aspect of the invention is that the rubber material is kneaded with the composite clay material in which the guest molecule is incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral and the incorporated guest molecule of the composite clay material is crosslinked with the molecule of the rubber material.

[0101] A function and effect of the composite clay rubber material of the third aspect is described.

[0102] The composite clay rubber material is prepared by kneading one type of the composite clay materials in which the guest molecule is incorporated into the interlayer of the organized clay mineral with the rubber material so that the guest molecule is cross-linked with the rubber material molecule. Conventionally the rubber molecule cannot be uniformly dispersed in the clay mineral. However in the composite clay rubber material of the third aspect, the clay mineral can be uniformly dispersed in the rubber molecule, leaving sufficient interlayer distance.

[0103] As Fig. 3 shows, in the first composite clay material 100, the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 organized with the organic onium ion 6 has sufficient distance for accommodating low polar oligomer or a polymer. Conventionally the incorporated oligomer or a polymer is likely to be eliminated due to polarity of the silicate layer in the clay mineral. In the above-prepared composite clay rubber material, however a polar group 10 is hydrogen bonded to the silicate layer of the clay mineral 7 by combining the first guest molecule 1 with the polar group 10, whereby the polar group 10 remains between layers of the clay mineral 7. The interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 is brought into the hydrophobic condition for keeping the second guest molecule 2 having no polar group therebetween. Since the second guest molecule 2 has a molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion, the interlayer distance is sufficiently expanded.

[0104] As Fig. 4 shows, in the second composite clay material, an interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 organized with the organic onium ion 6 accommodates the main guest molecule 3 having a polar group 30 for hydrogen bonding to the silicate layer of the clay mineral 7. As a result, the main guest molecule 3 remains in the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7. Since the main guest molecule 3 has a molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion, the interlayer distance is sufficiently expanded.

[0105] The rubber material is kneaded with at least one of the first or second composite clay material having interlayer distance sufficiently expanded. The clay mineral is uniformly dispersed on a molecular level in the rubber material without causing aggregation.

[0106] Uniform dispersion of the clay mineral improves the imperviousness to the gas or the like. Since the rubber molecule in the vicinity of the silicate layer is restricted its behavior, mechanical property of the composite clay rubber material is improved.

[0107] The composite clay rubber material is described in detail.

[0108] The first composite clay material is formed of the clay mineral organized with an organic onium ion, the first guest molecule and the second guest molecule.

[0109] The clay mineral of the first composite clay material is organized through ionic bonding to organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number. In case the organic onium ion has less than 6 carbon number, its hydrophilic property is improved but its compatibility with the first and the second guest molecules is deteriorated. as the organic ion, the following ions may be used: hexylammonium ion, octylammonium ion, 2-ethyl-hexylammonium ion, dodecylammonium ion, octadecylammonium ion, dioctyldimethylammonium ion, trioctylammonium ion, distearyldimethylammonium ion or the like.

[0110] In case of using the organic onium ion dissolved in a solvent for producing the composite clay rubber material, the secondary onium ion is preferably used due to excellent swelling property to the solvent. The organic onium ion in the drawings is fork-like shaped, which represents the secondary onium ion. The present invention, however, does not limit the onium ion to the secondary onium ion type. Preferably the first composite clay material uses the same clay mineral as those of the first aspect.

[0111] Preferably the first composite clay material uses the first guest molecule and the second guest molecule which are the same as those of the second aspect.

[0112] The second composite clay material is formed of a clay mineral organized with an organic onium ion and a main guest molecule.

[0113] The second composite clay material uses the clay mineral, organic onium ion and the polar group of the main guest molecule which may be the same as or different from the clay mineral, organic onium ion and the polar group of the first guest molecule of the first aspect. The main guest molecule of the second composite clay material is preferably the same as that of the first aspect.

[0114] The rubber material is at least one rubber type selected from the group consisting of a natural rubber, isoprene rubber, chloroprene rubber, styrene rubber, nitrile rubber, ethylene-propylene rubber, butadiene rubber, styrene-butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, epichlorohydrine rubber, acrylic rubber, urethane rubber, fluoro rubber and silicone rubber.

[0115] The second guest molecule or the main guest molecule contained in the first and the second composite clay material is sulfur crosslinked with the rubber molecule, which is called as vulcanization, or similarly crosslinked with the rubber molecule, for example, in a manner of peroxide crosslinking.

[0116] The composite clay rubber material is prepared through press molding or extrusion molding.

[0117] The composite clay rubber material is used for various applications as the general rubber material. Especially this material is effective for improving barrier properties to gas or the like and dynamic properties of the rubber material.

[0118] A first method for producing the composite clay rubber material is formed of the steps for organizing a clay mineral in contact with an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number through ionic bonding therebetween; contacting the organized clay mineral with a first guest molecule having the molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion and polar group therein and a second guest molecule having the molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and unsaturated group but no polar group contained therein for causing the clay mineral surface hydrophobic through hydrogen bonding between the polar group of the first guest molecule and the clay mineral and inserting the second guest molecule at least partially into the interlayer section of the clay mineral for providing the first composite clay material; and kneading the first composite clay material with the rubber material and crosslinking between the unsaturated group of the second guest molecule and the rubber molecule.

[0119] The most important feature of the above first method is that the organized clay mineral surface is caused to be hydrophobic with the first guest molecule containing the polar group, the second guest molecule containing unsaturated group is inserted into the interlayer section of the clay mineral and the unsaturated group and the rubber molecule is crosslinked.

[0120] The function of the first method is described.

[0121] Referring to Fig. 3, a clay mineral 7 is organized through ionic bonding to an organic onium ion 6, forming a space defined by the layers of the clay mineral 7.

[0122] Being contacted with the organized clay mineral, the first and the second guest molecules 1 and 2 are incorporated into the interlayer space. A polar group 10 contained in the first guest molecule 1 is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral 7 and remains in the interlayer space of the clay mineral 7. As a result, the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 is caused to be hydrophobic. The low polar second guest molecule 2 can also remain in the interlayer section stably without being eliminated due to polarity of the clay mineral.

[0123] Since the second guest molecule 2 has the molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion 6 and high bulkiness, they remain in the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 to cause the interlayer section to expand sufficiently.

[0124] Kneading the first composite clay material 100 sufficiently expanded with the rubber material leads to provide a composite clay rubber material in which the clay mineral as the inherently polar substance is uniformly dispersed in the low polar rubber material on a molecular level.

[0125] The unsaturated group of the second guest molecule is crosslinked with the rubber molecule during kneading with the rubber material. So the motion of the rubber molecule in the vicinity of the silicate layer is restricted, improving dynamic properties of the composite clay rubber material.

[0126] The clay mineral and the organic onium ion are contacted through, for example, ion exchange method. This method is executed by dispersing the clay mineral in water solution containing the organic onium ion and then washing the clay mineral with water for removing excessive organic onium ion.

[0127] Contacting either or both of the first and the second guest molecule with the organized clay mineral and contacting the first guest molecule to the second guest molecule are preferably executed through the same way employed in the second aspect.

[0128] Kneading the first composite clay material with the rubber material is executed through a conventional method for kneading the rubber material. It is preferable to have kneading with a rubber roll by keeping the material temperature at 100°C or lower. This is because that the temperature exceeding 100°C may develop the crosslinking during kneading.

[0129] When kneading the first composite clay material and the rubber material, sulfur crosslinking called vulcanization or similar crosslinking has to be formed therebetween. Therefore it is necessary that the second guest molecule of the first composite clay material contains the unsaturated group where double or triple bonding is formed between carbon atoms. The second guest molecule having the unsaturated group may be, for example, liquid polybutadiene,

liquid polyisoprene, liquid butyl rubber or the like.

[0130] It is preferable to add a vulcanizing agent such as sulfur, vulcanization accelerator, crosslinking agent such as peroxide and filling agent such as carbon to the mixture material during kneading.

[0131] The second method for producing the composite clay rubber material is formed of the steps for organizing an
5 clay mineral in contact with an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number through ionic bonding therebetween; contacting the organized clay mineral with a main guest molecule having polar group and unsaturated group and molecular length equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion and inserting the main guest molecule at least partially into the interlayer section of the clay mineral for hydrogen bonding therebetween to provide a second composite clay material; and then kneading the second composite clay material with the rubber material and crosslinking between
10 the unsaturated group of the main guest molecule and the rubber molecule.

[0132] The most important feature of the above second method is that the main guest molecule containing the polar group and the unsaturated group into the interlayer section of the organized clay mineral and the unsaturated group and the rubber molecule are crosslinked.

[0133] Unlike the first method using the first and the second guest molecules, the second method uses the main
15 guest molecule.

[0134] The main guest molecule contains the polar group and the unsaturated group and has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of the organic onium ion. The main guest molecule may be, for example, polybutadiene having hydroxyl group (-OH) at both ends, and polyisoprene having hydroxyl group at both ends.

[0135] The effect of the second method is described.

[0136] Referring to Fig. 4, a space is formed between layers of a clay mineral 7 by bonding an organic onium ion 6
20 to the clay mineral 7.

[0137] The organized clay mineral 7 is brought into contact with a main guest molecule 3 having a polar group 30. The main guest molecule 3 then enters into the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7. The polar group 30 of the entering main guest molecule 3 is hydrogen bonded to the silicate layer of the clay mineral 7. This bonding allows the
25 main guest molecule 3 to remain in the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 without being eliminated due to the polarity of the surface of the clay mineral 7. Similar to the first method, the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7 also expands sufficiently. By kneading the second composite clay material 200 which has been expanded in the rubber material, the clay mineral inherently having polarity is uniformly dispersed in the rubber material on a molecular level.

[0138] The unsaturated group of the main guest molecule is crosslinked with the rubber molecule, thus improving
30 the dynamic property of the composite clay rubber material.

[0139] Accordingly this restricts the motion of rubber molecules in the vicinity of the silicate layer, leading to improved dynamic properties of the composite clay rubber material, especially hardness and elastic modulus.

[0140] It is also possible to knead both the first and the second composite clay material with the rubber material so
35 as to form crosslinking among the second guest molecule, main guest molecule and the rubber molecule. This method provides the same effect as described above. Other aspects are the same as those of the first method.

[0141] The present invention will become more clear with the following Examples, which relate to preferred embodiments of the invention.

Example 1

[0142] A composite clay material of an example according to the first aspect of the present invention is described.
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[0143] As Fig. 1B shows, the composite clay material of this example is formed of a clay mineral 7 which has been organized through ionic bonding to an organic onium ion 6 and a main guest molecule 3 having a polar group 30 at both ends. The main guest molecule 3 is at least partially incorporated into a space between layers of the clay mineral
45 7. The polar group 30 of the main guest molecule 3 is hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral 7.

[0144] As the clay mineral, sodium montmorillonite (produced in Yamagata pref.; ion exchange capacity: 120 meq/100g) was used. As the organic onium ion, distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (carbon number: 38) was used.

[0145] As the main guest molecule, hydrogen added polybutadiene (average carbon number : 210; molecular weight: approx. 3000) with its ends bonded to hydroxyl (OH) group was used (Trademark: polytail H produced by MITSUBISHI
50 KAGAKU Co., Ltd.)(hereinafter referred to as "polytail H").

[0146] The method for producing the composite clay material is described.

[0147] First 20.0g of the montmorillonite was dispersed into 2000 ml of 80°C water. Then 21.0 g of distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride was dissolved into 1500 ml of 80°C water. Both water solutions were mixed and filtered. The resultant precipitate was washed with 80°C water twice.

[0148] A montmorillonite organized through ionic bonding to the distearyl dimethyl ammonium ion was obtained by evaporating the water. The obtained montmorillonite is hereinafter referred to as "DSDM-montmorillonite". The inorganic content of the resultant DSDM-montmorillonite was 54.2 wt.%. The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite was measured with the X-ray diffraction method for observing expansion behavior. The interlayer distance of the DSDM-
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montmorillonite measured 32.8 Å (3.28nm).

[0149] Next 1g of the polytail H and 1g of the DSDM-montmorillonite were added to 20g of toluene as solvent, which was mixed for 6 hours. The mixture ratio of the polytail H to 1.0 g of the DSDM-montmorillonite was 1.0 g.

[0150] The toluene was subjected to evaporation under reduced pressure to provide the composite clay material.

5 The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite contained in the composite clay material measured 38.7 Å (3.87 nm) with the X-ray diffraction method.

[0151] This shows that adding the polytail H produced by incorporating hydroxyl group into the hydrogenated polybutadiene contributed to expand the interlayer distance of the montmorillonite compared with the case where no polytail H was added.

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Example 2

[0152] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that the mixture ratio of the polytail H as the main guest molecule was changed. The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral was measured with the X-ray diffraction method. The resultant measurements are shown in Table 2.

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[0153] Table 2 shows that the interlayer distance of the montmorillonite expands with the increase in the mixture ratio of the polytail H. When the mixture ratio of the polytail H is 10.0 g to 1 g of the DSDM-montmorillonite, clear peak was not observed because the interlayer distance exceeds 88 Å (8.8 nm) as the measurement limit.

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[0154] It is obvious that the interlayer distance of the clay mineral expands with the increase in the added amount of the main guest molecule having the polar group.

Table 2

Mixture ratio of Polytail H/DSDM-montmorillonite (g/g)	Interlayer distance of montmorillonite (Å) [nm]
0 (DSDM-montmorillonite only)	32.8 [3.28]
0.5	37.1 [3.71]
1.0	38.7 [3.87]
1.5	41.6 [4.16]
2.0	41.8 [4.18]
3.0	42.9 [4.29]
5.0	62.1 [6.21]
10.0	-No clear peak

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EXAMPLE 3

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[0155] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that the type of the polar group incorporated into the main guest molecule and the molecular weight of the main guest molecule were changed. The polar group type and the molecular weight of the main guest molecule are shown in Table 3.

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[0156] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral was measured with the X-ray diffraction method. The measurement results are also shown in Table 3.

[0157] As Table 3 shows, when molecular weight of the polytail H as the main guest molecule is either 1500 or 3000, the interlayer distance resulted in relatively larger ones. When using hydroxyl (OH) group, carboxyl (COOH) group and epoxy group as the polar group, the interlayer distance measured as large as 40 Å (4.0 nm) or more.

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Table 3

End group construction	Molecular weight	Interlayer distance (Å) [nm]
OH	3 0 0 0	4 2. 4 [4.24]
OH	1 5 0 0	4 7. 7 [4.77]
COOH	1 5 0 0	5 3. 8 [5.38]
OCH ₂ CHCH ₂ O	3 0 0 0	4 0. 5 [4.05]
C 1	3 0 0 0	4 0. 3 [4.03]

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

[0158] A composite clay material as a comparative example was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that a main guest molecule having no polar group (liquid butyl rubber produced by Hardman Co., Product name: Karen 800) was added to the DSDM-montmorillonite by changing its mixture ratio. Each measurement of the interlayer distance of the clay mineral in various composite clay materials is shown in Table 4.

[0159] Table 4 shows that the interlayer distance does not expand in spite of adding a large amount of the main guest molecule.

Table 4

Mixture ratio of Karen 800/DSDM-montmorillonite (g/g)	Interlayer distance of montmorillonite (Å) [nm]
0 (DSDM-montmorillonite only)	32.8 [3.28]
1.0	33.1 [3.31]
1.5	32.8 [3.28]
2.0	32.8 [3.28]
3.0	33.7 [3.37]
5.0	33.8 [3.38]
10.0	33.8 [3.38]

EXAMPLE 4

[0160] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that stearyl ammonium ion (carbon number : 18) was used as the organic onium ion. The mixture ratio of the main guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral was 1 g.

[0161] The interlayer distance of the composite clay material measured 35.6 Å [3.56 nm].

[0162] This shows that the aforementioned organic onium ion also contributed to expand the interlayer distance.

EXAMPLE 5

[0163] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that lauryl ammonium ion (carbon number : 12) was used as the organic onium ion and stearic acid (carbon number : 18) was used as the main guest molecule and the mixture ratio of the main guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral was 10 g.

[0164] The interlayer distance of the composite clay material measured 42.0 Å [4.20 nm].

[0165] This shows that using non-polymer stearic acid as the main guest molecule contributed to expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

Example 6

[0166] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that mica was used as the clay mineral and the mixture ratio of the main guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral was 1 g.

[0167] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 41.0 Å [4.10 nm]. This shows that using mica as the clay mineral contributed to expand the interlayer distance similar to the Example 1.

EXAMPLE 7

[0168] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that saponite was used as the clay mineral. The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 37.8 Å [3.78 nm].

EXAMPLE 8

[0169] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that lauric acid ammonium ion was used as the organic onium ion and a polymer having epoxy group at both ends (produced by MITSUBISHI KAGAKU; Product name: polytail EP; carbon number : approx.200; melting point : 56 - 59 °C) was used the main guest molecule. The mixture ratio of the main guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral was 1 g.

[0170] In order to produce the aforementioned composite clay material, 20g of the montmorillonite was dispersed in 2000 ml of 80°C water. Then 6.2 g of the lauric acid ammonium ion was dissolved in 1500 ml of 80°C water. Both water solutions were mixed and filtrated. The resultant precipitate was washed with 80°C water twice to provide the organized montmorillonite through ionic bonding to the lauric acid ammonium ion, which is referred to as LA-montmorillonite.

[0171] The LA-montmorillonite was added to the main guest molecule which has been heated and melted at 100°C, which was mixed for 6 hours, resulting in the composite clay material.

[0172] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 48.0 Å [4.80 nm]. This shows that adding the LA-montmorillonite to the solution containing the main guest molecule contributed to expand the interlayer distance.

EXAMPLE 9

[0173] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that stearyl ammonium ion (carbon number : 18) was used as the organic onium ion and polypropylene oligomer (produced by SANYO KASEI; Product name: Yumex1010; Molecular weight: 30000; Softening point: 145 °C) as the guest molecule (hereinafter referred to as "Yumex 1010"). The mixture ratio of the guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral 1 was 1 g. In order to produce the composite clay material, the guest molecule was heated and melted at 200°C to which the organized clay mineral was added and mixed for 30 minutes, resulting in the composite clay material.

[0174] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 38.2 Å [3.82 nm].

[0175] This shows that adding the organized clay mineral into the solution containing the guest molecule contributed to expand the interlayer distance.

EXAMPLE 10

[0176] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 9 except that the mixture ratio of the Yumex 1010 as the guest molecule was changed.

[0177] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral was measured. The measurement results are shown in Table 6.

[0178] Table 6 shows that the interlayer distance of the montmorillonite expands with the increase in the mixture ratio of the Yumex 1010.

[0179] When using the guest molecule having the polar group and softening point higher than a room temperature, adding a large amount of them at the temperature higher than the softening point allows the clay mineral to expand the interlayer distance.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

[0180] In this comparative example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that butyl ammonium ion (carbon number : 4) was used as the organic onium ion and stearyl alcohol (carbon number : 18) was used as the main guest molecule. The mixture ratio of the main guest molecule to 1 g of the organized clay mineral 1 was 10 g.

[0181] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 13.8 Å [1.38 nm]. The carbon number 4 of the butyl ammonium ion as the organic onium ion was too small to expand the interlayer distance.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

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[0182] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 1 except that mica was used as the clay mineral and octadecan (carbon number : 18) was used as the main guest molecule. The mixture ratio of the main guest to 1 g of the organized clay mineral was 10 g.

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[0183] The interlayer distance of the clay mineral measured 33.2 Å [3.32 nm]. The octadecan as the main guest molecule is a non-polymer having no functional group at the end, which is incompatible with the hydrophilic clay mineral. The octadecan was, thus, eliminated from the clay layer surface, failing to expand the interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

[0184] Table 5 shows each composition of the composite clay material in Examples 1, 4 to 9, and comparative examples 2 and 3, as well as the respective interlayer distance of the clay mineral.

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Table 5

	Organic onium ion	Clay mineral	Guest molecule	Mixture ratio of the guest molecule's amount (*)	Interlayer distance of the clay mineral (Ånm)
Example 1	distearyl dimethylammonium chloride	montmorillonite	polyolefine with OH group at both ends (molecular weight: 3000)	1	3 8. 7 [3.87]
Example 4	stearyl ammonium ion	montmorillonite	polyolefine with OH group at both ends (molecular weight: 3000)	1	3 5. 6 [3.56]
Example 5	lauryl ammonium ion	montmorillonite	stearic acid	1 0	4 2. 0 [4.20]
Example 6	distearyl dimethylammonium chloride	mica	polyolefine with OH group at both ends (molecular weight: 3000)	1	4 1. 0 [4.10]
Example 7	distearyl dimethylammonium chloride	saponite	polyolefine with OH group at both ends (molecular weight: 3000)	1	3 7. 8 [3.78]
Example 8	lauric acid ammonium ion	montmorillonite	polymer with epoxy group at both ends (melting point: 56-59°C)	1	4 8. 0 [4.80]
Example 9	stearyl ammonium ion	montmorillonite	polypropylene containing anhydrous carboxylic acid (molecular weight: 3000; softening point: 145°C)	1	3 8. 2 [3.82]
Comparative example 2	butyl ammonium ion	montmorillonite	stearyl alcohol	1 0	1 3. 8 [1.38]
Comparative example 3	distearyl dimethylammonium chloride	mica	octadecan	1 0	3 3. 2 [3.32]

Mixture ration of the guest molecule's amount : Mixture ratio of the guest molecule (g) to 1 g of the organized clay mineral

Table 6

Mixture ratio of Yumex 1010/montmorillonite organized with stearyl ammonium ion (g/g)	Interlayer distance of montmorillonite (Å) [nm]
0 (organized montmorillonite only)	21.5 [2.15]
0.25	24.4 [2.44]
1	38.2 [3.82]
3	72.3 [7.23]

EXAMPLE 11

[0185] A composite clay material of the example according to the second aspect of the present invention is described.

[0186] Referring to Fig. 2, the composite clay material is formed of a clay mineral 7 which is organized with an organic onium ion with 6 or more carbon number, a first guest molecule 1 having molecular length equal to or smaller than that of the organic onium ion and its polar group 10 hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral 7 and a second guest molecule 2 having the molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and no polar group contained therein. The first and the second guest molecules are at least partially incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7, respectively.

[0187] As the clay mineral, sodium montmorillonite (produced in Yamagata pref.; ion exchange capacity: 120 meq/100g) was used. As the organic onium ion, distearyl dimethyl ammonium ion (carbon number : 38) was used. As the first guest molecule, stearic acid (carbon number 18) was used and as the second guest molecule, liquid butyl rubber (produced by Hardman; Product name: Karen 800) with the molecular weight of 5000 was used.

[0188] The method for producing the composite clay material is described.

[0189] First 20 g of the montmorillonite was dispersed in 2000 ml of 80°C water. Then 21.0 g of distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride was dissolved in 1500ml of 80°C water. Both water solutions were mixed and filtrated. The resultant precipitate was washed with 80 °C water twice to provide the montmorillonite which has been organized with distearyl dimethyl ammonium ion (hereinafter referred to as DSDM-montmorillonite).

[0190] The inorganic content of the resultant DSDM-montmorillonite was 54.2 wt.%. The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite was measured with the X-ray diffraction method for observing expansion behavior. The interlayer distance of the DSDM-montmorillonite measured 32.8 Å [3.28 nm].

[0191] Next 1.0 g of the DSDM-montmorillonite, 0.5g of stearic acid and 1.0 g of liquid butyl rubber (produced by Hardman Co; Product name: Karen 800) were added to 20g of toluene as solvent, which was mixed for 6 hours. The toluene was subjected to evaporation under reduced pressure to provide the composite clay material.

[0192] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite contained in the composite clay material measured 54.8 Å [5.48 nm] with the X-ray diffraction method.

[0193] This shows that adding the stearic acid and liquid butyl rubber contributed to expand the interlayer distance of the montmorillonite compared with the case where no such material was added.

EXAMPLE 12

[0194] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 11 except that stearic acid as the first guest molecule and liquid butyl rubber as the second guest molecule (produced by Hardman Co., Product name: Karen 800) were added by changing the mixture ratio thereof. As the organic clay mineral, 1.0 g of the DSDM-montmorillonite of the Example 11 was used.

[0195] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral was measured with the X-ray diffraction method. The measurement results are shown in Table 7. Table 7 shows that the interlayer of the montmorillonite expands with the increase in added amount of stearic acid as the first guest molecule.

Table 7

Organized clay mineral (g)	First guest molecule	Second guest molecule	Interlayer distance of the clay mineral (Å) [nm]
	Stearyl acid (g)	Liquid butyl rubber(g)	
1.0	0	1.0	36.3 [3.65]
↑	0.1	↑	42.9 [4.29]

Table 7 (continued)

Organized clay mineral (g)	First guest molecule	Second guest molecule	Interlayer distance of the clay mineral (Å) [nm]
	Stearyl acid (g)	Liquid butyl rubber(g)	
↑	0.5	↑	54.8 [5.48]
↑	1.0	↑	55.2 [5.52]
↑	2.0	↑	58.5 [5.85]
↑	1.0	0	44.0 [4.40]

EXAMPLE 13

[0196] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 12 except that stearyl alcohol was used as the first guest molecule and mixture ratio of the first and the second guest molecules was changed.

[0197] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral was measured with the X-ray diffraction method. The measurement results are shown in Table 8. Table 8 shows that the interlayer of the montmorillonite expands with the increase in added amount of the stearyl alcohol as the first guest molecule

Table 8

Organized clay mineral (g)	First guest molecule	Second guest molecule	Interlayer distance of the clay mineral (Å) [nm]
	Stearyl alcohol (g)	Liquid butyl rubber(g)	
1.0	0	1.0	36.3 [3.63]
↑	0.1	↑	42.4 [4.24]
↑	0.5	↑	53.5 [5.35]
↑	1.0	↑	52.9 [5.29]
↑	2.0	↑	57.0 [5.70]
↑	1.0	0	42.0 [4.20]

EXAMPLE 14

[0198] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 11 except that 1.0 g of liquid polyisoprene (produced by Kuraray; Product name: Kuraprene LIR-30) was employed as the second guest molecule. This liquid polyisoprene has the molecular weight of 29,000 and no functional group contained therein.

[0199] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral in the composite clay material measured 55.9Å [5.59 nm] with the X-ray diffraction method.

EXAMPLE 15

[0200] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 11 except that 1.0 g of liquid polybutadiene (produced by NIPPON SODA, Product name: B-2000) was used as the second guest molecule. This liquid polybutadiene has the molecular weight of 1800 to 2200 and no functional group contained therein.

[0201] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite as the clay mineral in the composite clay material measured 59.2Å [5.92 nm] with the X-ray diffraction method.

EXAMPLE 16

[0202] In this example, the composite clay material was produced in the same manner as the Example 11 except that swelling mica (produced by Corp Chemical) as the clay mineral organized with lauryl ammonium ion (carbon number : 12) as the organic onium ion, lauric acid (carbon number : 12) as the first guest molecule and polystyrene (molecular weight : 25000) as the second guest molecule were mixed by the mixture ratio of 1 : 1 : 10, respectively.

[0203] The interlayer distance of the mica as the clay mineral in the composite clay material measured 120Å [12.0 nm] or more with the X-ray diffraction method. When no lauric acid as the first guest molecule was added, the resultant interlayer distance measured as small as 18 Å [1.8 nm]

EXAMPLE 17

[0204] A composite clay rubber material of this example according to the third aspect of the present invention is described.

5 [0205] The composite clay rubber material is produced by kneading the first composite clay material and rubber material and the second guest molecule contained in the first composite clay material is crosslinked with the rubber molecule.

[0206] Referring to Fig. 3, the above composite clay material is formed of a clay mineral 7 organized with an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon number, a first guest molecule 1 having molecular length equal to or smaller than
10 that of the organic onium ion and polar group 10 hydrogen bonded to the clay mineral 7, and a second guest molecule 2 having the molecular length larger than that of the organic onium ion and no polar group contained therein. The first and the second guest molecules are at least partially incorporated into the interlayer section of the clay mineral 7, respectively.

[0207] As the clay mineral, sodium montmorillonite (produced in Yamagata pref.; ion exchange capacity: 120 meq/100g) was used. As the organic onium ion, distearyldimethyl ammonium ion having 38 carbon number. As the first guest molecule, stearic acid having 18 carbon number was used. As the second guest molecule, liquid butyl rubber (produced by Hardman Co.; Product name: Karen 800) having molecular weight of 5000 was used.

[0208] The method for producing the above described composite clay rubber material is described.

20 [0209] First 20 g of the montmorillonite was dispersed in 2000 ml of 80°C water. Then 21.0 g of distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride was dissolved in 1500 ml of 80°C water. Both solutions were mixed and filtrated. The resultant precipitate was washed with 80°C water twice to provide the montmorillonite which has been organized with DSDM-montmorillonite.

[0210] The inorganic content of the resultant DSDM-montmorillonite was 54.2 wt.%. The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite measured 32.8Å [3.28 nm] with the X-ray diffraction method for observing expansion behavior.

25 [0211] Next 1.0 g of the DSDM-montmorillonite, 0.5g of stearic acid and 1.0 g of liquid butyl rubber (produced by Hardman Co; Product name: Karen 800) were added to 20g of toluene as the solvent, which was mixed for 6 hours. The toluene was subjected to evaporation under reduced pressure to provide the first composite clay material.

[0212] The interlayer distance of the montmorillonite in the composite clay material measured 54.8Å [5.48 nm] with the X-ray diffraction method. This shows that the interlayer distance of the montmorillonite can be expanded by adding
30 stearic acid and liquid butyl rubber.

[0213] Then the first composite clay material and rubber material were kneaded with a roll in accordance with ASTM D 3182. As the rubber material, butyl rubber (produced by Nihon Synthetic Rubber; product name: Butyl 268) was used.

[0214] In the composite clay rubber material, 20 parts per hundred parts of rubber (phr) of the first composite clay material (clay mineral content: 5 phr), 20 phr of the carbon (Asahi carbon: #70), 1 phr of the zinc oxide, 1.75 phr of sulfur and 1 phr of vulcanization accelerator were mixed to 100 phr of the rubber material.
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[0215] After being kneaded uniformly, the composite clay rubber material was vulcanized for 40 minutes at 150 °C, which was formed into a sheet 2 mm in thick. A class 3 dumbbell test sample was cut from the sheet, which was tested for tensile strength. The resultant tensile strength measured 18.0 MPa.

40 [0216] The sheet 0.5 mm in thick was also prepared, which was examined for permeability to nitrogen gas. The resultant gas permeability factor was $1.9 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}/\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{cmHg}^{-1}$.

EXAMPLE 18

45 [0217] In this example, various composite clay rubber material was produced by changing mixture ratios of elements, which were formed into the respective sheets (sample 1 to 16). The dynamic property of each sheet was evaluated.

[0218] As Table 9 shows, the second composite clay material was used for the composite clay rubber material. Referring to Fig. 4, a second composite clay material 200 is formed of a clay mineral 7 organized with an organic onium ion 6 and a main guest molecule 3 having a polar group 30. As the organized clay mineral, DSDM-montmorillonite (DSDM-Mt) was used. The weight ratio of distearyl dimethyl ammonium ion and montmorillonite of the DSDM-Mt was kept constant. As the main guest molecule, liquid butadiene (produced by NIPPON SODA; Product name: G2000) having OH group at both ends was used (hereinafter referred to as liquid rubber). As the rubber material, butyl rubber (Nihon Synthetic Rubber; Product name: Butyl 268) was used. For comparative purpose, natural montmorillonite (Na-Mt) was used as the clay mineral which has not been organized.

50 [0219] The dynamic property of the molding sheet provided from the composite clay rubber material was evaluated with respect to gas permeability factor, storage elastic modulus, tensile strength, elongation and tensile stress.

[0220] The storage elastic modulus was measured with a viscoelasticity spectrometer. The tensile stress was measured in a tensile test.

55 [0221] The measurement results are shown in Table 9. In the column of the composite ratio of the DSDM-Mt, the

value in parentheses refers to weight ratio of the montmorillonite and the value left of the parentheses refers to the weight ratio of the distearyl dimethyl ammonium ion in parts of weight. In the column of the gas permeability factor value, dashed part represents that such factor was not measured.

[0222] First, the organized or non-organized montmorillonite were studied based on measurement results of Table 9.

5 [0223] The sample 9 using organized DSDM-Mt shows more excellent storage elastic modulus and imperviousness to gas compared with the sample 12 using non-organized montmorillonite. This shows that organizing the montmorillonite improves dynamic characteristics.

[0224] When the montmorillonite is organized, the liquid butyl rubber runs into the section between the montmorillonite layers. As a result, the interlayer section is expanded, allowing the montmorillonite to be uniformly dispersed in the rubber material on a molecular level. The montmorillonite restricts molecular behavior of the rubber material, thus improving dynamic characteristics of the composite clay rubber material such as storage elastic modulus, imperviousness to gas or the like.

10 [0225] On the contrary if the montmorillonite is not organized, the liquid butyl rubber is not allowed to run into the interlayer section. As a result, the interlayer section does not expand and the montmorillonite is not uniformly dispersed in the rubber material. So the molecular motion of the rubber material is hardly restricted, failing to improve the dynamic characteristics of the composite clay rubber material.

[0226] Secondly the storage elastic modulus of the composite clay rubber material is studied.

[0227] As samples 5, 6 and 7 of Table 9 shows, storage elastic modulus is substantially improved with the increase in montmorillonite content. This is because that the more the liquid butyl rubber is flowing into the interlayer section of the montmorillonite, the broader the interlayer section becomes, facilitating uniform dispersion of the montmorillonite in the rubber material. As a result, the storage elastic modulus is increased.

[0228] The sample 10 containing more montmorillonite than the sample 9 shows improved storage elastic modulus although both samples contain no carbon.

25 [0229] Finally imperviousness to gas of the molding sheet is studied. The sample 1 contains a high amount of carbon and no montmorillonite. While samples 9 and 10 contain low amounts of carbon and high amounts of the montmorillonite. The samples 9 and 10 with high montmorillonite contents show decreased permeability to gas by 60 to 70%. It is obvious that high montmorillonite content may serve to improve the imperviousness to gas.

[0230] Increasing the amount of the organized clay mineral (DSDM-Mt) added to constant amounts of the rubber material, carbon and liquid butyl rubber as a main guest molecule (samples 8, 5, 6 and 7) contributed to substantially high storage elastic modulus and tensile strength and elongation as well as excellent imperviousness to gas compared with those samples 1 to 4 and 13 to 16 containing no DSDM-Mt. The samples 5 to 7 containing DSDM-Mt showed excellent tensile stress similar to the comparative samples containing no DSDM-Mt.

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Table 9

Sample No.	Composition of composite clay rubber material (wt.%)						Gas permeability factor ($\times 10^{-11}$ cm ³ /cm ² sec., cmHg ⁻¹)	Storage elastic modulus (MPa)		Tensile strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Tensile stress (MPa)
	Rubber material	Carbon	Second composite clay material		Na-Mt	25 °C		100 °C				
			DSDM-Mt	Liquid rubber								
* 1	100	50	0	0	0	2.6	21.2	12.1	17.0	539	2.30	
* 2	†	30	†	†	†	—	6.2	4.5	17.3	616	1.31	
* 3	†	20	†	†	†	—	3.3	2.6	15.9	672	1.00	
* 4	†	0	†	†	†	—	1.4	1.2	2.4	544	0.45	
5	†	20	10(5)	10	†	1.9	9.4	3.0	18.3	893	0.81	
6	†	†	20(10)	†	†	1.7	38.5	9.1	16.7	973	1.18	
7	†	†	30(15)	†	†	1.8	107.0	21.9	14.8	933	1.33	
* 8	†	†	0	†	5	2.9	3.3	2.5	17.1	815	0.77	
9	†	0	10(5)	†	0	—	4.3	2.1	16.4	835	0.71	
10	†	†	20(10)	†	†	—	25.8	4.7	16.4	866	0.87	
* 11	†	†	0	†	5	—	1.4	1.1	×	×	×	
* 12	†	†	†	†	10	—	1.6	1.2	5.7	827	0.44	
* 13	†	50	†	†	0	—	17.2	10.1	17.2	670	1.68	
* 14	†	30	†	†	†	2.9	5.4	3.8	18.2	716	1.06	
* 15	†	20	†	†	†	2.9	2.9	2.5	15.6	689	0.81	
* 16	†	0	†	†	†	—	1.3	1.2	1.6	440	0.46	

* : Comparative sample

Claims

1. A composite clay material comprising

- 5 - a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule; and
- 10 - an amount of a main guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said main guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said main guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

15 2. A composite clay material comprising

- a clay mineral having an interlayer section;
- an amount of an organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms and bonding to said clay mineral via an ionic bond for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule;
- 20 - an amount of a first guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said first guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof and being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and bonded to said clay mineral through a hydrogen bonding between said clay mineral and said polar group, wherein said first guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of said organic onium ion; and
- 25 - a second guest molecule without a polar group, said second guest molecule being at least partially incorporated into said expanded interlayer section and having a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.

30 3. The clay composite material according to claim 1, wherein the molecular weight of said main guest molecule is in the range of from about 100 to about 100,000, preferably in the range of from about 500 to about 100,000.

35 4. The composite clay material according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said main or first guest molecule comprises an olefinic or a paraffinic straight chain or branched chain, or comprises an olefinic or paraffinic straight chain or branched chain containing an aromatic ring in said main chain and/or a side chain thereof.

40 5. The composite clay material according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein said polar group in said main or first guest molecule is at least one group selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl group, halogen group, carboxyl group, carboxylic acid anhydride group, thiol group, epoxy group and amino group.

6. The composite clay material according to any of the claims 1 to 5, wherein 10 % by weight or more of the total weight of said main or first guest molecule is incorporated into said expanded interlayer section of said clay material.

45 7. The composite clay material according to any of claims 2 and 4 to 6, wherein said second guest molecule is a non-polar oligomer or a non-polar polymer having a molecular weight ranging from about 1,000 to about 500,000.

8. A method for producing a composite clay material, said method comprising the steps of

- 50 - incorporating an organic onium ion into an interlayer section of a clay mineral by contacting said onium ion with said clay mineral and forming an ionic bond therebetween for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule, said organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms;
- contacting said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered compatible with an organic molecule with a main guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said main guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof, thereby forming a hydrogen bonding therebetween so that said main guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral, wherein said main guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or larger than that of said organic onium ion.
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9. The method according to claim 8, wherein said contacting step is carried out by adding said clay mineral having said interlayer section rendered compatible with said organic molecule to a solution containing dissolved said main guest molecule.
- 5 10. The method according to claim 8, wherein said contacting step is carried out by adding said clay mineral having said interlayer section rendered compatible with said organic molecule to the softened or molten main guest molecule.
- 10 11. A method for producing a composite clay material, said method comprising the steps of
 - incorporating an organic onium ion into an interlayer section of a clay mineral by contacting said onium ion with said clay mineral and forming an ionic bond therebetween for expanding said interlayer section and rendering said interlayer section compatible with an organic molecule, said organic onium ion having 6 or more carbon atoms;
 - 15 - contacting said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered compatible with an organic molecule with
 - a first guest molecule as said organic molecule compatible with said interlayer section, said first guest molecule having a polar group in a main chain and/or a side chain thereof, thereby forming a hydrogen bonding therebetween so that said first guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral and further rendering said interlayer section of said clay mineral hydrophobic, wherein said first guest molecule has a molecular length equal to or smaller than that of said organic onium ion; and with
 - 20 -- a second guest molecule without a polar group, so that said second guest molecule is at least partially incorporated into said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered hydrophobic by incorporation of said first guest molecule, wherein said second guest molecule has a molecular length larger than that of said organic onium ion.
- 25 12. The method according to claim 11, wherein said first guest molecule is contacted with said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered compatible with said organic molecule first, and said second guest molecule is contacted with said interlayer section of said clay mineral rendered hydrophobic subsequently.
- 30 13. The method according to claim 11, wherein said first guest molecule and said second guest molecule are contacted with said interlayer section of said clay mineral simultaneously.
- 35 14. The method according to claim 13, wherein said contacting step is carried out by adding said clay mineral having said interlayer section rendered compatible with said organic molecule to a solution containing dissolved said first and second guest molecules.
- 40 15. The method according to claim 13, wherein said contacting step is carried out by adding said clay mineral having said interlayer section rendered compatible with said organic molecule to the softened or molten first and second guest molecules.
16. A blend material comprising
 - 45 - said composite clay material as claimed in any of the claims 1 and 3 to 6; and
 - a synthetic resin other than said organic onium ion and said main guest molecule materials.
17. A blend material comprising
 - 50 - said composite clay material as claimed in any of the claims 2 and 4 to 7; and
 - a synthetic resin formed of an oligomer or a polymer of a type of molecule identical to or different from said second guest molecule.
- 55 18. A composite clay rubber material comprising
 - a rubber material; and
 - at least one material selected from the group consisting of a first composite clay material and a second composite clay material;

- said first composite clay material being a composite clay material according to any of the claims 2 and 4 to 7;
- said second composite clay material being a composite clay material according to any of the claims 1 and 3 to 6;

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wherein at least one of said second guest molecule and said main guest molecule being cross-linked with a molecule of said rubber material.

19. The composite clay rubber material according to claim 18, wherein said rubber material is at least one selected from the group consisting of natural rubber, isoprene rubber, chloroprene rubber, styrene rubber, nitrile rubber, ethylene-propylene rubber, ethylene-propylene-diene rubber, butadiene rubber, styrene-butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, epichlorohydrine rubber, acrylic rubber, urethane rubber, fluoro rubber and silicone rubber.

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20. A method for producing a composite clay rubber material, said method comprising the steps of

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- producing a first composite clay material according to the method of any of the claims 11 to 15, wherein said second guest molecule comprises an unsaturated group; and
- kneading said first composite clay material and a rubber material whereby a cross-linking is effected between said unsaturated group of said second guest molecule and said rubber material.

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21. A method for producing a composite clay rubber material, said method comprising the steps of

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- producing a second composite clay material according to the method of any of the claims 8 to 10, wherein said main guest molecule comprises an unsaturated group; and
- kneading said second composite clay material and a rubber material whereby a cross-linking is effected between said unsaturated group of said main guest molecule and said rubber material.

Patentansprüche

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1. Ein Verbundtonmaterial, umfassend

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- ein Tonmineral mit einem Zwischenschichtabschnitt,
- eine Menge eines organischen Onium-Ions mit 6 oder mehr Kohlenstoffatomen, das an das Tonmineral über eine Ionenbindung gebunden ist, um den Zwischenschichtabschnitt zu erweitern und den Zwischenschichtabschnitt mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel zu machen und
- eine Menge eines Hauptgastmoleküls als organisches Molekül, das mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt kompatibel ist, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül in einer Hauptkette und/oder einer Seitenkette eine polare Gruppe aufweist und mindestens teilweise in den erweiterten Zwischenschichtabschnitt eingelagert und über eine Wasserstoffbrückenbindung zwischen dem Tonmineral und der polaren Gruppe an das Tonmineral gebunden ist, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die gleich der molekularen Länge des organischen Onium-Ions oder größer als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-Ions ist.

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2. Ein Verbundtonmaterial, umfassend

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- ein Tonmineral mit einem Zwischenschichtabschnitt,
- eine Menge eines organischen Onium-Ions mit 6 oder mehr Kohlenstoffatomen, das an das Tonmineral über eine Ionenbindung gebunden ist, um den Zwischenschichtabschnitt zu erweitern und den Zwischenschichtabschnitt mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel zu machen,
- eine Menge eines ersten Gastmoleküls als organisches Molekül, das mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt kompatibel ist, wobei das erste Gastmolekül in einer Hauptkette und/oder einer Seitenkette eine polare Gruppe aufweist und mindestens teilweise in den erweiterten Zwischenschichtabschnitt eingelagert und über eine Wasserstoffbrückenbindung zwischen dem Tonmineral und der polaren Gruppe an das Tonmineral gebunden ist, wobei das erste Gastmolekül eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die gleich der molekularen Länge des organischen Onium-Ions oder kleiner als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-Ions ist und
- ein zweites Gastmolekül ohne polare Gruppe, wobei das zweite Gastmolekül mindestens teilweise in den erweiterten Zwischenschichtabschnitt eingelagert ist und eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die gleich der molekularen Länge des organischen Onium-Ions oder größer als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-

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Ions ist.

3. Verbundtonmaterial nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Molekulargewicht des Hauptgastmoleküls im Bereich von etwa 100 bis etwa 100000, vorzugsweise im Bereich von etwa 500 bis etwa 100000 liegt.
4. Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül oder das erste Gastmolekül eine gerade oder verzweigte olefinische oder paraffinische Kette aufweist oder eine gerade oder verzweigte olefinische oder paraffinische Kette aufweist, die einen aromatischen Ring in der Hauptkette und/oder einer Seitenkette davon enthält.
5. Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die polare Gruppe im Hauptgastmolekül oder im ersten Gastmolekül mindestens eine Gruppe ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Hydroxylgruppen, Halogengruppen, Carboxylgruppen, Carbonsäureanhydridgruppen, Thiolgruppen, Epoxygruppen und Aminogruppen ist.
6. Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei 10 Gew.-% oder mehr des Gesamtgewichts des Hauptgastmoleküls oder des ersten Gastmoleküls in dem erweiterten Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonmaterials eingelagert ist.
7. Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 2 und 4 bis 6, wobei das zweite Gastmolekül ein unpolares Oligomer oder ein unpolares Polymer mit einem Molekulargewicht im Bereich von etwa 1000 bis etwa 500000 ist.
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Verbundtonmaterials, umfassend die Schritte
 - Einlagern eines organischen Onium-Ions in einen Zwischenschichtabschnitt eines Tonminerals durch In-Kontakt-Bringen des Onium-Ions mit dem Tonmineral und Bilden einer Ionenbindung dazwischen zur Erweiterung des Zwischenschichtabschnitts und um den Zwischenschichtabschnitt mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel zu machen, wobei das organische Onium-Ion 6 oder mehr Kohlenstoffatome aufweist,
 - In-Kontakt-Bringen des Zwischenschichtabschnitts des Tonminerals, der mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, mit einem Hauptgastmolekül als organisches Molekül, das mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt kompatibel ist, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül in einer Hauptkette und/oder einer Seitenkette eine polare Gruppe aufweist, wodurch eine Wasserstoffbrückenbindung dazwischen gebildet wird, so dass das Hauptgastmolekül mindestens teilweise in den Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals eingelagert ist, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die gleich der molekularen Länge des organischen Onium-Ions oder größer als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-Ions ist.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Schritt des In-Kontakt-Bringens durch Zugabe des Tonminerals mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt, der mit dem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, zu einer Lösung durchgeführt wird, die das Hauptgastmolekül gelöst enthält.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Schritt des In-Kontakt-Bringens durch Zugabe des Tonminerals mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt, der mit dem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, zu dem erweichten oder geschmolzenen Hauptgastmolekül durchgeführt wird.
11. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Verbundtonmaterials, umfassend die Schritte
 - Einlagern eines organischen Onium-Ions in einen Zwischenschichtabschnitt eines Tonminerals durch In-Kontakt-Bringen des Onium-Ions mit dem Tonmineral und Bilden einer Ionenbindung dazwischen zur Erweiterung des Zwischenschichtabschnitts und um den Zwischenschichtabschnitt mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel zu machen, wobei das organische Onium-Ion 6 oder mehr Kohlenstoffatome aufweist,
 - In-Kontakt-Bringen des Zwischenschichtabschnitts des Tonminerals, der mit einem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, mit
 - einem ersten Gastmolekül als organisches Molekül, das mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt kompatibel ist, wobei das erste Gastmolekül in einer Hauptkette und/oder einer Seitenkette eine polare Gruppe aufweist, wodurch eine Wasserstoffbrückenbindung dazwischen gebildet wird, so dass das erste Gastmolekül mindestens teilweise in den Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals eingelagert ist und wodurch der Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals weiter hydrophob gemacht wird, wobei das erste Gastmolekül

eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die gleich der molekularen Länge des organischen Onium-Ions oder kleiner als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-Ions ist und mit

- einem zweiten Gastmolekül ohne polare Gruppe, so dass das zweite Gastmolekül mindestens teilweise in den Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals, der durch Einlagern des ersten Gastmoleküls hydrophob gemacht worden ist, eingelagert ist, wobei das zweite Gastmolekül eine molekulare Länge aufweist, die größer ist als die molekulare Länge des organischen Onium-Ions.

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12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei das erste Gastmolekül zunächst mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals, der mit dem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, in Kontakt gebracht wird und anschließend das zweite Gastmolekül mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals, der hydrophob gemacht worden ist, in Kontakt gebracht wird.

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13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei das erste Gastmolekül und das zweite Gastmolekül gleichzeitig mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt des Tonminerals in Kontakt gebracht werden.

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14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, wobei der Schritt des In-Kontakt-Bringens durch Zugabe des Tonminerals mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt, der mit dem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, zu einer Lösung durchgeführt wird, die das erste und das zweite Gastmolekül gelöst enthält.

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15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, wobei der Schritt des In-Kontakt-Bringens durch Zugabe des Tonminerals mit dem Zwischenschichtabschnitt, der mit dem organischen Molekül kompatibel gemacht worden ist, zu dem erweichten oder geschmolzenen ersten und zweiten Gastmolekül durchgeführt wird.

16. Ein Mischmaterial, umfassend

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- das Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 3 bis 6 und
- ein synthetisches Harz, das von dem organischen Onium-Ion und den Hauptgastmolekül-Materialien verschieden ist.

17. Ein Mischmaterial, umfassend

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- das Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 2 und 4 bis 7 und
- ein synthetisches Harz, das von einem Oligomer oder Polymer eines Molekültyps gebildet ist, der mit dem zweiten Gastmolekül identisch oder verschieden davon ist.

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18. Ein Verbundton-Kautschukmaterial, umfassend

- ein Kautschukmaterial und

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- mindestens ein Material ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus einem ersten Verbundtonmaterial und einem zweiten Verbundtonmaterial, wobei

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- das erste Verbundtonmaterial ein Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 2 und 4 bis 7 ist,
- das zweite Verbundtonmaterial ein Verbundtonmaterial nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 3 bis 6 ist,

wobei mindestens eines des zweiten Gastmoleküls und des Hauptgastmoleküls mit einem Molekül des Kautschukmaterials vernetzt ist.

19. Verbundton-Kautschukmaterial nach Anspruch 18, wobei das Kautschukmaterial mindestens ein Material ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Naturkautschuk, Isoprenkautschuk, Chloroprenkautschuk, Styrolkautschuk, Nitrilkautschuk, Ethylen-Propylenkautschuk, Ethylen-Propylen-Dienkautschuk, Butadienkautschuk, Styrol-Butadienkautschuk, Butylkautschuk, Epichlorhydrinkautschuk, Acrylkautschuk, Urethankautschuk, Fluorkautschuk und Silikonkautschuk ist.

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20. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Verbundton-Kautschukmaterials, umfassend die Schritte:

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- Herstellen eines ersten Verbundtonmaterials gemäß dem Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 15, wobei das zweite Gastmolekül eine ungesättigte Gruppe umfasst und
- Kneten des ersten Verbundtonmaterials und eines Kautschukmaterials, wodurch zwischen der ungesättigten

Gruppe des zweiten Gastmoleküls und dem Kautschukmaterial eine Vernetzung bewirkt wird.

21. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Verbundton-Kautschukmaterials, umfassend die Schritte:

- 5 - Herstellen eines zweiten Verbundtonmaterials gemäß dem Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 10, wobei das Hauptgastmolekül eine ungesättigte Gruppe umfasst und
- Kneten des zweiten Verbundtonmaterials und eines Kautschukmaterials, wodurch zwischen der ungesättigten Gruppe des Hauptgastmoleküls und dem Kautschukmaterial eine Vernetzung bewirkt wird.

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Revendications

1. Argile composite, comprenant :

- 15 - un argile minéral ayant une couche intermédiaire ;
- une certaine quantité d'un ion onium organique ayant six atomes de carbone ou plus et liant ledit argile minéral avec une liaison ionique pour provoquer une expansion de ladite couche intermédiaire et pour rendre ladite couche intermédiaire compatible avec une molécule organique ; et
- 20 - une certaine quantité d'une molécule hôte principale à titre de ladite molécule organique compatible avec ladite couche intermédiaire, ladite molécule hôte principale ayant un groupe polaire dans une chaîne principale et/ou dans une chaîne latérale d'elle-même et étant au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire expansée et liée à ladite argile minérale par une liaison hydrogène entre ladite argile minérale et ledit groupe polaire, dans laquelle ladite molécule hôte principale a une longueur moléculaire égale ou supérieure à celle dudit ion onium organique.

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2. Argile composite, comprenant :

- une argile minérale ayant une couche intermédiaire ;
- 30 - une certaine quantité d'un ion onium organique ayant six atomes de carbone ou plus et liant ladite argile minérale avec une liaison ionique pour provoquer l'expansion de ladite couche intermédiaire et rendre ladite couche intermédiaire compatible avec une molécule organique ;
- une certaine quantité d'une première molécule hôte à titre de ladite molécule organique compatible avec ladite couche intermédiaire, ladite première molécule hôte ayant un groupe polaire dans une chaîne principale et/ou dans une chaîne latérale d'elle-même et étant au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire expansée et liée à ladite argile minérale par une liaison hydrogène entre ladite argile minérale et ledit groupe polaire, dans laquelle ladite première molécule hôte a une longueur moléculaire égale ou inférieure à celle dudit ion onium organique ; et
- 35 - une deuxième molécule hôte sans groupe polaire, ladite deuxième molécule hôte étant au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire expansée et ayant une longueur moléculaire égale ou supérieure à celle dudit ion onium organique.

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3. Argile composite selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le poids moléculaire de ladite molécule hôte principale est dans la plage d'environ 100 jusqu'à environ 100.000, de préférence dans la plage d'environ 500 jusqu'à environ 100.000.

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4. Argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle ladite molécule hôte principale ou ladite première molécule hôte comprend une chaîne droite ou ramifiée oléfine ou paraffine, ou bien comprend une chaîne droite ou ramifiée oléfine ou paraffine qui contient un cycle aromatique dans ladite chaîne principale et/ou dans une chaîne latérale d'elle-même.

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5. Argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans laquelle ledit groupe polaire dans ladite molécule hôte principale ou dans ladite première molécule hôte est au moins un groupe choisi parmi l'ensemble comprenant le groupe hydroxyle, le groupe halogène, le groupe carboxyle, le groupe anhydride d'acide carboxylique, le groupe thiol, le groupe époxy et le groupe amino.

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6. Argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans laquelle 10% en poids ou plus du poids total de ladite molécule hôte principale ou de ladite première molécule hôte est incorporé dans ladite couche intermédiaire expansée dudit argile.

7. Argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 et 4 à 6, dans laquelle ladite deuxième molécule hôte est un oligomère non polaire, ou un polymère non polaire ayant un poids moléculaire allant d'environ 1000 à environ 500.000.

5 8. Procédé pour produire une argile composite, ledit procédé comprenant les opérations consistant à :

- incorporer un ion onium organique dans une couche intermédiaire d'une argile minérale en amenant en contact ledit ion onium avec ledit ladite argile minérale et en formant une liaison ionique entre ceux-ci pour provoquer l'expansion de ladite couche intermédiaire et pour rendre ladite couche intermédiaire compatible avec une molécule organique, ledit ion onium organique ayant six atomes de carbone ou plus ;
- à mettre en contact ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale rendue compatible avec une molécule organique avec une molécule hôte principale à titre de ladite molécule organique compatible avec ladite couche intermédiaire, ladite molécule hôte principale ayant un groupe polaire dans une chaîne principale et/ou dans une chaîne latérale d'elle-même, formant ainsi une liaison hydrogène entre celles-ci, de sorte que ladite molécule hôte principale est au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale,

dans lequel ladite molécule hôte principale a une longueur moléculaire égale ou supérieure à celle dudit ion onium organique.

20 9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ladite opération de mise en contact est effectuée en ajoutant ladite argile minérale ayant ladite couche intermédiaire rendue compatible avec ladite molécule organique dans une solution contenant ladite molécule hôte principale en solution.

25 10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ladite opération de mise en contact est effectuée en ajoutant ladite argile minérale ayant ladite couche intermédiaire rendue compatible avec ladite molécule organique à ladite molécule hôte principale ramollie ou fondue.

30 11. Procédé pour produire une argile composite, ledit procédé comprenant les opérations consistant à :

- incorporer un ion onium organique dans une couche intermédiaire d'une argile minérale en amenant en contact ledit ion onium avec ladite argile minérale et en formant une liaison ionique entre ceux-ci pour provoquer l'expansion de ladite couche intermédiaire et pour rendre ladite couche intermédiaire compatible avec une molécule organique, ledit ion onium organique ayant six atomes de carbone ou plus ;
- amener en contact ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale rendue compatible avec une molécule organique :
 - avec une première molécule hôte à titre de ladite molécule organique compatible avec ladite couche intermédiaire, ladite première molécule hôte ayant un groupe polaire dans une chaîne principale et/ou dans une chaîne latérale d'elle-même, formant ainsi une liaison hydrogène entre celles-ci, de sorte que ladite première molécule hôte est au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale, et en rendant en outre hydrophobe ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale, dans laquelle ladite première molécule hôte a une longueur moléculaire égale ou inférieure à celle dudit ion onium organique ; et
 - avec une deuxième molécule hôte sans groupe polaire, de sorte que ladite deuxième molécule hôte est au moins partiellement incorporée dans ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale rendue hydrophobe par incorporation de ladite première molécule hôte, dans laquelle ladite deuxième molécule hôte a une longueur moléculaire supérieure à celle dudit ion onium organique.

55 12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel ladite première molécule hôte est mise en contact en premier lieu avec ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale rendue compatible avec ladite molécule organique, et ladite deuxième molécule hôte est mise ensuite en contact avec ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale rendue hydrophobe.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel ladite première molécule hôte et ladite deuxième molécule hôte sont mises en contact simultanément avec ladite couche intermédiaire de ladite argile minérale.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel ladite opération de mise en contact est effectuée en ajoutant ladite argile minérale ayant ladite couche intermédiaire rendue compatible avec ladite molécule organique, dans une solution contenant ladite première molécule hôte et ladite deuxième molécule hôte en solution.
- 5 15. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel ladite opération de mise en contact est effectuée en ajoutant ladite argile minérale ayant ladite couche intermédiaire rendue compatible avec ladite molécule organique, à ladite première molécule hôte et à ladite deuxième molécule hôte ramollie ou fondue.
- 10 16. Matériau mélangé, comprenant :
- ladite argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 3 à 6, et
 - une résine synthétique autre que ledit ion onium organique et que lesdits matériaux contenant la molécule hôte principale.
- 15 17. Matériau mélangé, comprenant :
- ladite argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 et 4 à 7, et
 - une résine synthétique formée d'un oligomère ou d'un polymère d'un type de molécule identique ou différent de celui de ladite deuxième molécule hôte.
- 20 18. Matériau composite argile/caoutchouc, comprenant :
- un matériau à base de caoutchouc ; et
 - au moins un matériau parmi le groupe qui comprend une première argile composite et une deuxième argile composite ;
- 25 -- ladite première argile composite étant une argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 et 4 à 7 ;
- 30 -- ladite deuxième argile composite étant une argile composite selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 3 à 6 ;
- dans lequel l'une au moins parmi la deuxième molécule hôte et la molécule hôte principale étant réticulée avec une molécule dudit matériau à base de caoutchouc.
- 35 19. Matériau composite argile/caoutchouc selon la revendication 18, dans lequel ledit matériau à base de caoutchouc est au moins un matériau choisi parmi l'ensemble comprenant le caoutchouc naturel, caoutchouc isoprène, caoutchouc chloroprène, caoutchouc styrène, caoutchouc nitrile, caoutchouc éthylène-propylène, caoutchouc éthylène-propylène-diène, caoutchouc butadiène, caoutchouc styrène-butadiène, caoutchouc butyle, caoutchouc épichlorohydrine, caoutchouc acrylique, caoutchouc uréthane, caoutchouc fluoré et caoutchouc au silicone.
- 40 20. Procédé pour produire un matériau composite argile/caoutchouc, ledit procédé comprenant les opérations consistant à :
- produire une première argile composite selon le procédé de l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 15, dans lequel la deuxième molécule hôte comprend un groupe insaturé ; et
 - pétrir ladite première argile composite et un matériau à base de caoutchouc, de manière à effectuer une réticulation entre ledit groupe insaturé de ladite deuxième molécule hôte et ledit matériau à base de caoutchouc.
- 50 21. Procédé pour produire un matériau composite argile/caoutchouc, ledit procédé comprenant les opérations consistant à :
- produire une deuxième argile composite selon le procédé de l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 10, dans lequel la molécule hôte principale comprend un groupe insaturé ; et
 - pétrir ladite deuxième argile composite et un matériau à base de caoutchouc, de manière à effectuer une réticulation entre ledit groupe insaturé de ladite molécule hôte principale et ledit matériau à base de caoutchouc.
- 55

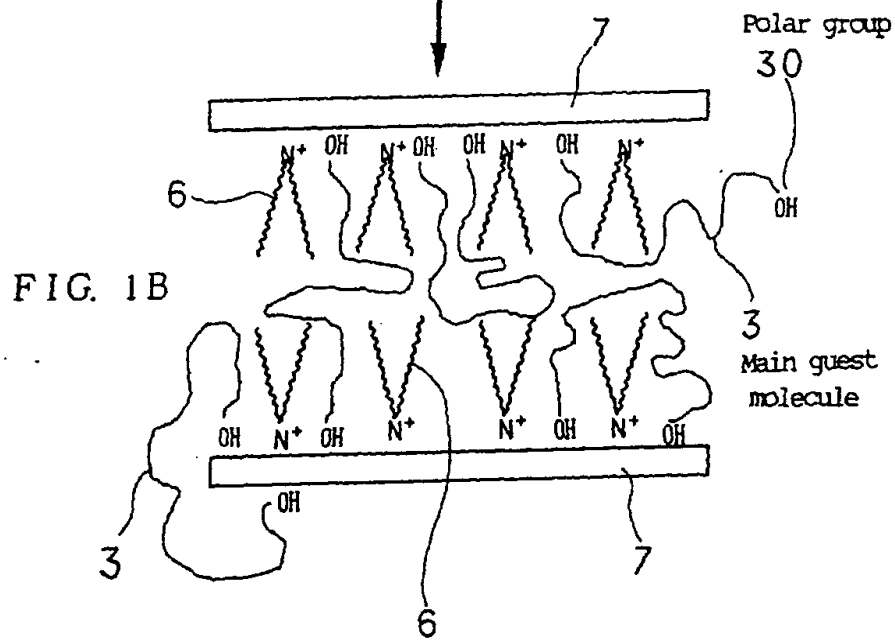
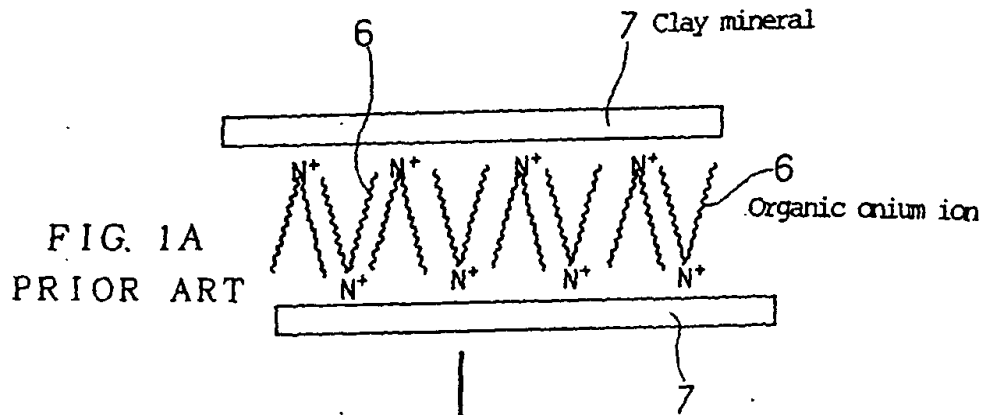


FIG. 2.

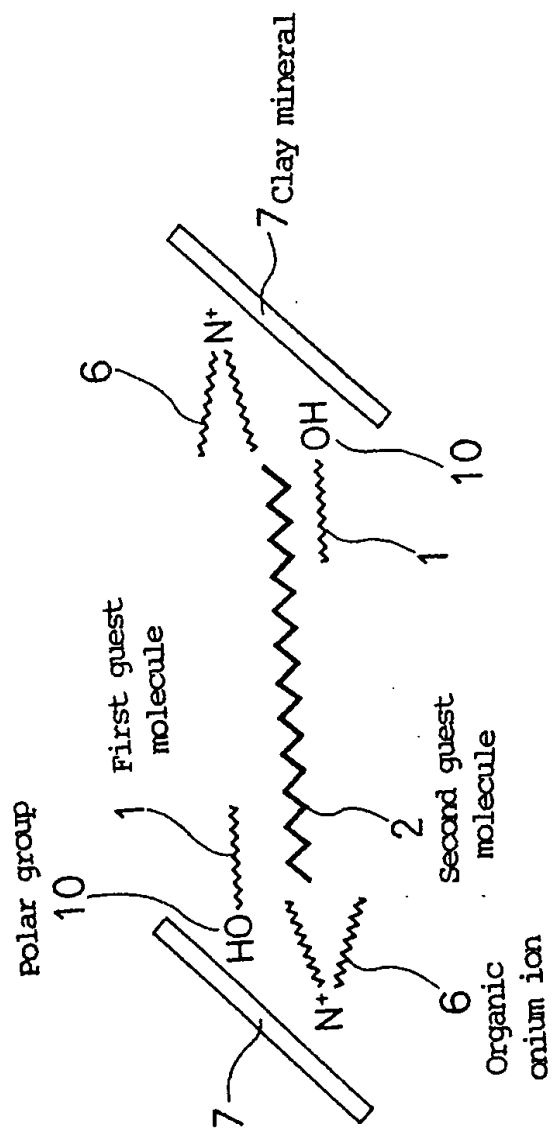


FIG. 3

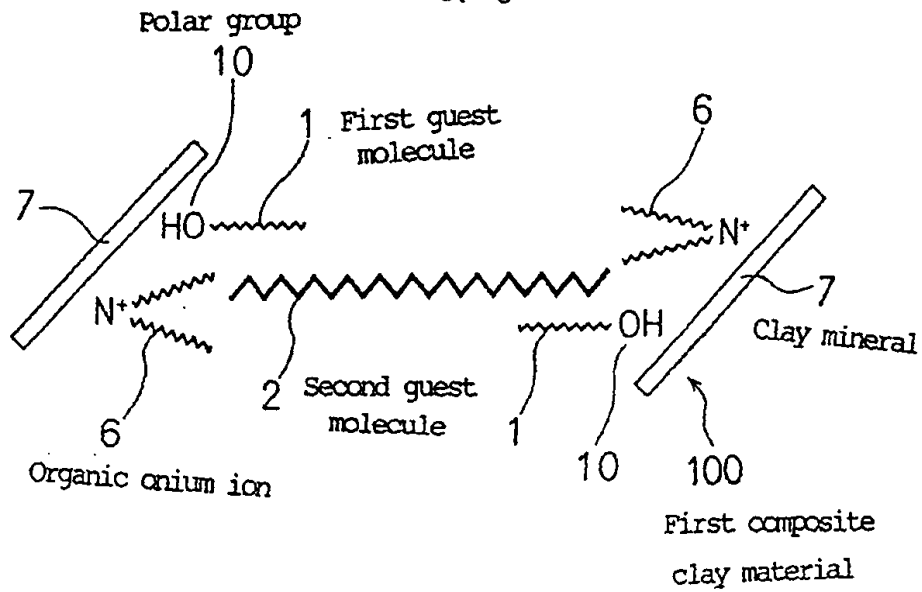


FIG. 4

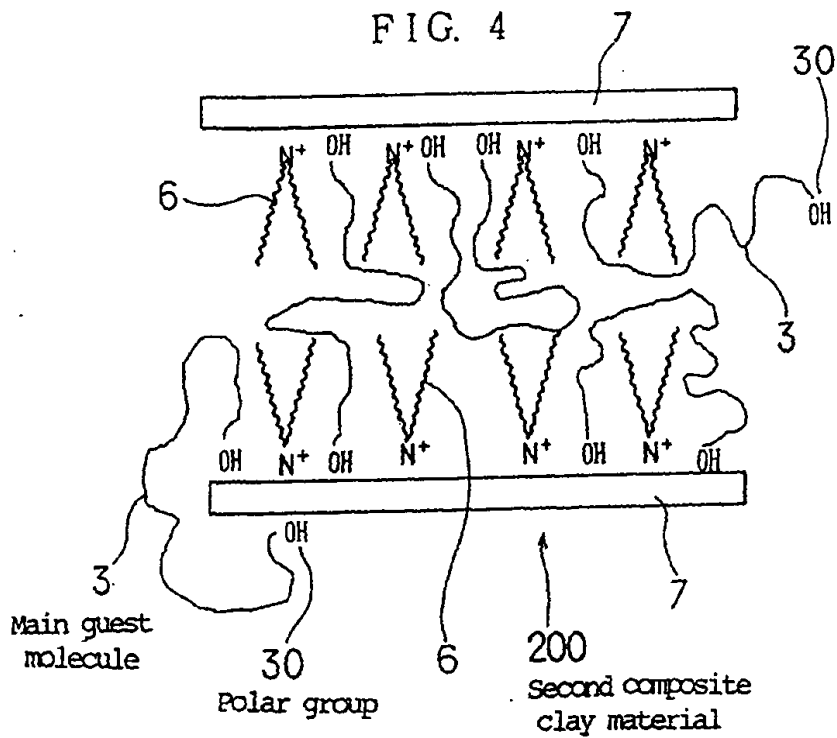


FIG. 5
PRIOR ART

